

Borough of



Doncaster.

Doncaster Urban Sanitary Authority.

Annual Report

OF

The Medical Officer of Health

For

The Year ending December 31st, 1904.

Doncaster :

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Doncaster Urban District Council.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1904.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Report on the health of the Urban District of Doncaster during the year 1904, prepared in accordance with the Regulations and Requirements of the Local Government Board.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

D. LECHMERE ANDERSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE,

DONCASTER, *February, 1905.*

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

FOR THE YEAR 1904.

POPULATION.

The estimated Population of the Borough of Doncaster at the middle of 1904 was 29,908, or an increased population of 972 over that of the census year, 1901.

Along with Balby-with-Hexthorpe and Wheatley, Doncaster forms a compact township, possessing an estimated population at the middle of the year of 41,663, and, as matters affecting the Public Health of one District usually have an intimate relationship with the other portions of the township, I have in this report followed the practice of former years, and supplied various points of information which are likely to prove of interest.

The estimated population of the township, 41,663, is made up as follows:—The Borough of Doncaster 29,908, Balby-with-Hexthorpe 7,579, and Wheatley 4,158. The estimation of the population is made by assuming that the population has gone on increasing at exactly the same rate that it did between that and the previous census. This assumption is, of course, quite arbitrary, and in a great number of instances, seldom accords with the facts as ascertained by the next census, but as the growth of the township, not only in the Urban Districts of Balby-with-Hexthorpe and Wheatley, but in the Borough also, has been very considerable in the past four years, I am inclined to believe that the population so estimated will not prove far short of the truth.

The Borough of Doncaster is divided into 6 Wards, the respective population and acreage of which are as follows:—

Name of Wards.	Acreage.	Population.		Persons to the Acre.
		1901 (Census Year).	Estimated Population to Middle of 1904.	
Central Ward	54·42	5017	5037	92·5
East Ward	847·47	3870	3899	4·6
North Ward	246·02	5582	6307	25·6
St. George's Ward	141·888	3475	3388	23·8
South Ward	360·44	5710	6012	16·6
West Ward	45·05	5278	5265	116·8
Borough of Doncaster	1,695·288	28,932	29,908	17·6

BIRTH RATE.

Never has the Birth Rate of Doncaster fallen so low as in the past year. During the twelve months 740 children were born, which gives a birth rate of 24·7 per 1,000. The average Birth Rate for the preceding 10 years is 29·6, and the average yearly number of births 836. The highest Birth Rate of the preceding years was touched in 1895, when no fewer than 950 births were registered, or a rate of 34·9, whilst the previous lowest recorded figures occurred in 1902, when 732 children were born, giving a Birth Rate of 25·1.

This fall in the Birth Rate has not been confined to the Borough of Doncaster, but has been general all over the country, the Rate for England and Wales being the lowest on record.

BIRTH RATES IN 1904.

DONCASTER	...	...	...	...	...	24·7
BALBY-WITH-HEXTHORPE	...	...	...	...	...	28·0
WHEATLEY	...	...	...	...	...	25·4
COMBINED TOWNSHIP	...	...	...	...	...	27·0 25·4
ENGLAND AND WALES	...	...	...	...	...	27·9

The following are the Rates in the various Wards :—

Name of Wards.	Births in 1904.	Rate per 1,000 in 1902.	Rate per 1,000 in 1903.	Rate per 1,000. in 1904.
Central Ward	114	24·8	20·2	22·6
East Ward	78	15·7	17·9	20·0
North Ward... ..	158	30·3	31·6	25·0
St. George's Ward	87	24·9	26·0	25·6
South Ward	161	24·2	26·0	26·7
West Ward	142	27·8	28·9	26·9

DEATH RATE.

During 1904 the deaths of 438 persons occurred in the Borough, giving a Rate of 14·6 per 1,000 of the population, but to get the Nett Death Rate, the deaths of 20 persons dying within the district, but not belonging thereto, have to be deducted, and the deaths of 52 persons have to be added as belonging to, but occurring without the Borough in such Institution as the Carr House and Balby Hospitals, the Union Workhouse, and Wadsley Asylum. The number of deaths belonging to the Borough thus becomes 470, yielding a Death Rate of **15·7**, which is the lowest recorded Death Rate for the Borough of Doncaster. Last year's rate was 16·4, and the average rate for the past 10 years is 17·7.

The highest recorded Death Rate for the Borough of Doncaster, of which I have the particulars, is that of the year 1876, which had a death rate of 26·0 per 1,000; but, not taking this year as an illustration of the improvement which has occurred in the death rate, in case it should be considered an isolated instance, and taking the seven years, 1876-1882, it appears that the average rate for these years was 22·3 per 1,000. Comparing this figure with the rate for the past twelve months, a fall in the death rate of 6·6, or, roughly, 7 per 1,000 is manifested. In other words, if the average death rate of these seven years had been maintained, instead of 470 persons dying in the Borough last year, no less a number than 670 would have succumbed to some form of disease. So that the decline in the death rate which has occurred, has practically resulted in the saving of 200 lives within the past twelve months.

DEATH RATES FOR 1904.

DONCASTER	...	...	...	...	...	15·7
BALBY-WITH-HEXTHORPE	...	...	...	...	...	15·2
WHEATLEY	...	...	...	...	...	10·1
COMBINED TOWNSHIP	...	...	...	...	...	15·0
ENGLAND AND WALES	...	...	...	...	...	16·2

The following are the Rates in the various Wards :—

Name of Ward.	Deaths in 1904.	Rate per 1,000 in 1902.	Rate per 1,000 in 1903.	Rate per 1,000 in 1904.
Central Ward	84	20·2	20·0	16·6
East Ward	71	11·5	13·8	18·2
North Ward... ..	97	17·6	15·1	15·3
St. George's Ward	57	20·8	17·2	16·8
South Ward... ..	79	12·2	15·2	13·1
West Ward	82	15·4	17·4	15·5

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

During the past year 121 children of less than 12 months of age died, being in proportion of 163·5 per 1,000 children born.

This rate is considerably lower than the 181·8 rate of 1903, and is a good deal below the average rate of the preceding 10 years (177). The rate cannot, in my opinion, be considered satisfactory, when we consider that the rate for England and Wales during the past twelve months was 146, that the rate of the 76 great towns was 160, of the 142 smaller towns 154, and of the rest of England and Wales, less than 218 towns, 125.

As we are striving to educate people to escape Consumption and Infectious Diseases, so we ought to try to save this great waste of infantile life, for that there is such waste is undoubted. An infantile death rate of anything over 100 deaths per 1,000 births is held to be preventable, although the necessary means to prevent it are so extremely difficult to apply, that even in the best districts the loss of life is frequently in excess of the "unavoidable" standard.

Quoting from my last year's report, I may state that the preventive measures usually adopted embrace the circulation of cards of instruction as to the feeding of infants, the employment of special female assistants, who give verbal instructions as to feeding and many sanitary matters connected with the home; the establishment of sterilised milk depôts, at which milk specially prepared for infants can be obtained; the improvement of slum property, and increased attention to scavenging.

These measures combined should undoubtedly tend to reduce infantile mortality. They are all of importance, although I do not think much stress can be laid on the circulation of cards giving instruction on feeding, as, from my experience, they are seldom read and always disregarded, but the employment of a special female sanitary inspector, is a measure which could not fail to be productive of good results. The duties of such an inspector may be briefly summarised, as follows :—

To visit from **house to house** in the poorest parts of the town, calling attention to the necessity for cleanliness of the house and its surroundings, giving advice as to the rearing of children, and the nursing of the sick; distributing and explaining handbills on the prevention of Infectious Disease, Consumption, &c., and reporting daily to the Medical Officer of Health. With these and certain other duties the time of a female sanitary inspector could be fully utilised.

The establishment of a sterilised milk depôt, at which milk specially prepared for infants can be obtained, is also a subject which should not be lost sight of.

The usual table of comparison for the various divisions of the Township, and England and Wales, are here given :—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN 1904.						
DONCASTER ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	163·5
BALBY-WITH-HEXTHORPE	...	...	...	...	...	159
WHEATLEY ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	103·7
COMBINED TOWNSHIP	...	...	...	...	...	156
ENGLAND AND WALES	...	...	...	...	...	146

The Infantile Death Rates for the various Wards are given below :—

Name of Ward.	1904.			1903.	1902.
	No. of Births.	Deaths under 1 Year of Age.	Rate per 1,000 Births Registered.	Rate per 1,000 Births Registered.	Rate per 1,000 Births Registered.
Central Ward	114	19	166·6	245·0	176
East Ward	78	13	166·6	85·7	98·3
North Ward	158	28	177·2	146·5	158·1
St. George's Ward	87	18	206·8	258·4	220·9
South Ward	161	25	155·2	188·3	99·3
West Ward	142	18	126·7	189·5	95·9
Borough of Doncaster	740	121	163·5	181·8	139·5

TUBERCULAR DISEASE.

47 deaths from Tubercular Disease were registered within the Borough in 1904, so that, taking all causes of death, 1 out of every 10 deaths were due to Tubercular Diseases. This proportion exhibits a very considerable improvement on the average proportion of former years, when one out of every eight deaths was due to this type of disease. Of Phthisis Pulmonalis or Consumption of the Lungs, 32 deaths occurred, and, of this number, no less than 29 occurred in two of what should be the best periods of life, namely, the adolescent and mature.

How great the ravages of Consumption are at the adolescent period is clearly revealed from the following table, where it will be seen that while 16 deaths occurred, in persons from 15 to 25 years of age, no fewer than 8, or 50 per cent. of the whole were due to Consumption of the lungs.

BOROUGH OF DONCASTER.

Deaths at various Age-periods from Tubercular Diseases in the year 1904, with average for preceding 3 years, compared with deaths from Miasmatic Diseases and from all causes :—

	Year.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.					Proportion of Deaths from Tubercular Diseases to Deaths from all causes.
		Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	All Tubercular Diseases.	All Miasmatic Diseases.	All Causes.	
All Ages.	1904.	28	13	41	41	470	1 : 11
	Average 1901-3.	35	16	51	50	463	1 : 9
Infant Period, 0-5 years.	1904.	0	7	7	29	158	1 : 22
	Average 1901-3.	3	13	16	37	173	1 : 10
School Period, 5-15 years.	1904.	1	1	2	2	9	1 : 4
	Average 1901-3.	1	1	2	2	14	1 : 7
Adolescent Period, 15-25 years.	1904.	5	3	8	3	20	1 : 2
	Average 1901-3.	7	1	8	1	21	1 : 2
Mature Period, 25-65 years.	1904.	20	2	22	4	156	1 : 7
	Average 1901-3.	23	1	24	6	139	1 : 5
Post Mature Period, 65+ years.	1904.	2	0	2	3	127	1 : 63
	Average 1901-3.	1	0	1	4	116	1 : 116

Following my usual custom, I also submit a table showing the number of fatal cases of Tubercular Disease which have occurred in the entire Township, with the average number of fatal cases for the three previous years.

Combined District—DONCASTER, BALBY-WITH-HEXTHORPE, AND WHEATLEY.

Deaths at various Age-periods from Tubercular Diseases in the year 1904, with average for preceding 3 years, compared with deaths from Miasmatic Diseases, and from all causes.

	Year.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.					Proportion of Deaths from Tubercular Diseases to Deaths from all causes
		Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	All Tubercular Diseases.	All Miasmatic Diseases.	All Causes.	
All Ages.	1904.	38	17	55	55	628	1 : 11·4
	Average 1901-3.	46	24	70	66	615	1 : 8·7
Infant Period, 0-5 years.	1904.	0	9	9	40	221	1 : 24·5
	Average 1901-3.	5	18	23	49	238	1 : 10·3
School Period, 5-15 years.	1904.	3	3	6	2	17	1 : 2·8
	Average 1901-3.	2	2	4	3	21	1 : 5·2
Adolescent Period, 15-25 yrs.	1904.	9	3	12	4	32	1 : 2·6
	Average 1901-3.	8	1	9	1	25	1 : 2·7
Mature Period, 25-65 yrs.	1904.	24	2	26	5	192	1 : 7·3
	Average 1901-3.	30	3	33	8	185	1 : 5·6
Post-Mature Period, 65+ years.	1904.	2	0	2	4	166	1 : 83
	Average 1901-3.	1	0	1	5	146	1 : 146

From the above table it will be seen that a very considerable decrease occurred in the number of deaths from Tubercular Disease during the past twelve months, when compared with the average number of cases of the previous three years. Altogether 55 deaths, 38 from Phthisis, and 17 from other Tubercular causes, being registered, in contrast with an average number of 70 deaths, 46 from Phthisis, and 24 from other Tubercular Diseases. This improvement is more fully manifested, when it is seen that while in former years 1 out of every 8 deaths was due to Tubercular Disease; in 1904, only 1 death out of 11 was ascribed to this type of disease.

The principal decrease occurred in the Infant-period (0-5 years). No deaths from Phthisis, and 9 from other Tubercular Disease being registered last year, in contrast with 5 and 18 as the respective averages for the former years; and whereas 1 death out of every 10 was certified as due to Tubercle in 1904.

A considerable increase is shown in the School-period of life (5-15 years), when, out of 17 deaths, which occurred from all causes, no less than 6, or one-third of the number, were due to this cause alone. In the Adolescent-period (15-25 years), a considerable increase is also shown, 12 deaths having been registered, in contrast with an average number of 9 in former years. At the mature (25 to 65) and post-mature periods of life, considerable decreases are shown in the number of deaths due to this disease.

Taken as a whole, the chart shows a very marked decrease in the occurrence of fatal cases of Tubercular Disease, a disease against which, and this is being abundantly made manifest, it is possible to wage a successful war.

Figures, such as the above, afford the greatest encouragement to a continuance of the crusade against Consumption. Apart from purely Sanitary matters, the strongest factor in the crusade is the education of the public in the principal details concerning the disease; let the public once be convinced that Consumption is preventable, and that, even if the disease is acquired, it is not necessarily fatal, and this once accomplished, the other methods will become easy of application, with the result that the ravages of the disease will become greatly diminished, and the reasonable hope created that, within the not very distant future, it may be practically banished from our midst.

During the past twelve months, not only has the handbill calling attention to the danger attending the habit of expectoration been largely circulated, and which I was pleased to be able to state in my last year's report, had done a good deal to reduce this disgusting habit, but, in addition, another handbill calling attention to the recent Bye-law passed by the Corporation in Council against spitting in certain public places has also been published, and is at half-yearly intervals being publicly advertised.

The handbill is as follows :—

BOROUGH OF DONCASTER.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC NOTICE.

Attention is called to the Bye-Law (printed below), by which

SPITTING IS NOW PROHIBITED

In certain public places (*e.g.*, Railway Carriages, Tramcars, Omnibuses, Public Halls, Waiting Rooms, and Places of Entertainment).

The principal object of the Council in framing this Bye-Law is the PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (CONSUMPTION), and the following are some of the reasons for its adoption—

No one can develop Consumption except after taking in the characteristic germ or seed of the Disease.

The main channel for the spread of these Germs of Infection is the spit or sputum of those already suffering.

Such sputum often contains countless numbers of active germs, and these do not die immediately, but may retain their vitality for a long time, especially in dark corners or ill-ventilated places.

When the sputum becomes dry these seeds of disease are scattered about as dust, and, being invisible to the naked eye, they are liable to be inhaled by healthy persons, or swallowed with food or drink.

In order to protect the public from this danger, it is necessary to forbid ALL careless spitting in enclosed places of public resort. There is no unnecessary hardship in this, because those who cannot refrain from spitting are chiefly those whose sputum is most dangerous. Such persons should adopt means for the safe disposal of their sputum.

The public are invited to assist in securing the due observance of this Bye-Law.

COPY OF BYE-LAW REFERRED TO.

"No person shall Spit on the floor, sides, or surface of any Public Carriage, or of any Public Hall, Public Waiting Room, or place of Public Entertainment, whether admission thereto be obtained upon payment or not. Any person offending against this Bye-Law shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £5."

No prosecutions have as yet been taken under the Bye-Law, and I hope none will be required, but by it we have a very important power, not only of repressing spitting, but of, if somewhat drastical, awakening public attention to the fact that Consumption can be arrested, and that means are being taken to arrest it. Another method of educating the public to the favourability of eliminating Consumption from our midst was the adoption of the VOLUNTARY NOTIFICATION OF PHTHISIS, on January 1st, 1903, not only by the Corporation of the Borough, but by the Urban District Councils of the other divisions of the Township.

It may be explained that Notification of all cases of Tuberculous Disease is not sought, but only those of Tubercular Disease of the Lungs ("Phthisis" or "Consumption"), and in addition payment is only made for the notification of such cases which are certified by Bacteriological examination to show the presence of Tubercle Bacilli in the sputum. The provision being made to obviate any difficulty as to the payment of fees which might arise over questions of diagnosis. Bacteriological examination is carried out, and facilities provided by the County Council Authorities, free of charge, to all practitioners.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Zymotic Diseases were responsible for 40 deaths in 1904, which yields a rate of 1·3 per 1,000 population, as compared with 60 deaths, or a rate of 2·0 per 1,000 in 1903.

In 1904.		1903.	1902.
0	Deaths were due to Small-pox	1 ...	0
14	Deaths were due to Measles	3 ...	19
0	Deaths were due to Scarlet Fever	2 ...	0
2	Deaths were due to Whooping Cough	7 ...	5
2	Deaths were due to Diphtheria	2 ...	7
3	Deaths were due to Enteric Fever	6 ...	9
2	Deaths were due to Epidemic Influenza	4 ...	4
17	Deaths were due to Diarrhœa	35 ...	13
—		—	—
40		60 ...	57

The great fall which has occurred in the number of deaths from Zymotic Disease is extremely satisfactory, the more especially because the greatest declines are exhibited in such diseases as Diarrhœa, Diphtheria, and Enteric Fever. The only disease which shows an increase in the number of fatal cases being Measles, a form of Zymotic Disease to which the word "only" is often prefixed, with the result that, being convinced of its triviality, far too little care is taken in the period of convalescence, when the patients who have had Measles are particularly liable to acquire Lung Disease of one type or another, with the result that their strength having been run down by the primary illness, a fatal result is thereby likely to ensue. Scarlet Fever, which is popularly considered a much more dread disease than Measles, was accountable for no deaths, and this, in spite of the fact, that a very considerable epidemic was prevalent during the last quarter of the year.

The Zymotic Death Rate of last year for England and Wales was 1·47.

OTHER DISEASES.

Deaths from **Cancer** and other Malignant Diseases continue to be upon the increase, no less than 30 people having died from this cause within the Borough, being 2 more deaths than took place from Consumption of the Lungs. In 1903, 27, and in 1902, 28 persons died of Cancer. With regard to age, 17 were of persons between 25 and 65 years of age; the remaining 13 fatal cases occurring in persons 65 and upwards.

From **Heart Disease**, 48 deaths occurred, in contrast with 43 in 1903, and 39 in 1902. Acute Diseases of the Lungs (excluding Phthisis) accounted for 56 deaths, making a considerable decrease from the previous twelve months, when 64 deaths were registered as due to these causes, and a still more considerable decrease over 1902, when 97 deaths were registered.

Of this year's 56 cases, 35 were due to Bronchitis, 20 to Pneumonia, and 1 to Acute Pleurisy.

Five deaths were ascribed to some form of accident; in 1903, 17, and in 1902, 12 were due to accidental causes. The cases of suicide were 5 in number, in contrast with 6, 3, and 7 in the three preceding years.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

During 1904, 142 cases of Infectious Disease were notified within the Borough. The cases included 5 of Small-pox, 28 of Diphtheria, 2 of Membraneous Croup, 15 of Erysipelas, 65 of Scarlet Fever, 25 of Enteric Fever, and 2 of Puerperal Fever. In 1903, 125 cases, and in 1902, 134 cases were notified. While the average number of Infectious cases which occurred yearly since the adoption of the Notification Act, on March 17, 1893, is 255. Up to within the last two months of the year, it appeared as if 1904 was to prove a record year in regard to freedom from Infectious Disease, but an epidemic of Scarlet Fever of considerable magnitude quickly raised the figure above the returns of the previous years. That an increase in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever was to be expected, was indicated in my last year's report, where it is said "It is however to be feared, that there may be a return to higher levels, as some years have now elapsed since any epidemic of Scarlet Fever was prevalent in our midst, and there must now be a very considerable proportion of the young who have not had, or been exposed to the disease."

NOTIFICATIONS.

The INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NOTIFICATION) ACT came into force in DONCASTER, on MARCH 17TH, 1893. The following Table shows the number of Cases Notified in 1904, as compared with 1903, and the Average for the ten years, 1893—1902.

Year.	Number of Cases.	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membra'us Croup.	Enteric and Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Cholera.	Ery-sipelas.
Average No. Years 1893 to 1902.	255·2	1·3	157·6	27·3	26·9	1·4	0·2	38·1
1903	125	16	52	23	15	0	0	19
1904	142	5	65	30	25	2	0	15

The Cost of Notification amounted to £16 16s. 6d., being made up as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
(1) Certificate in respect to Private Patients, at 2s. 6d.	14	17	6
(2) Certificates of Phthisis, at 2s. 6d.	0	15	0
(3) Certificates in respect of cases attended as Medical Officer of any Public Body or Institution, at 1s.	1	3	0
(4) Certificates of Phthisis, in respect of cases attended as Medical Officer of any Public Body or Institution, at 1s.	0	1	0
	<hr/> £16 16 6 <hr/>		

Cases of Disease were notified during each month of the year, the figures for each month being as follows :—

Months.	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerp'ral Fever.	Erysipelas.	Totals.
January ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	4
February... ..	...	1	3	...	1	...	2	7
March ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
April ... ..	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	4
May	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	6
June ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
July ... ..	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	4
August ... ..	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	6
September ... ..	...	3	5	...	5	...	...	13
October	2	13	2	1	2	1	2	23
November	2	29	3	1	11	...	2	48
December ... ..	...	16	2	...	3	...	1	22
Totals	5	65	28	2	25	2	15	142

The apportionment of the cases to the various Wards, with ages of the patients, will be found in Table III.

The various Zymotic attack rates are as follows :—

Name of Ward.	1904.			1903.
	No. of Cases.	Estimated Population.	Zymotic Attack Rate per 1,000.	Zymotic Attack Rate per 1,000.
Central Ward	17	5037	3·3	4·1
East Ward	8	3899	2·0	4·8
North Ward... ..	42	6307	6·6	4·4
St. George's Ward... ..	19	3388	5·6	4·9
South Ward... ..	22	6012	3·6	3·8
West Ward	34	5265	6·4	3·4
Borough of Doncaster ...	142	29908	4·7	4·2

SMALL-POX.

During the year, 5 cases of Small-pox were notified within the Borough, in contrast with 16 in 1903. The first case was notified in May, the patient, a man, aged 67, who resided in Pell's Close, by occupation a horse dealer, had been vaccinated in infancy. The source of infection was uncertain, but during the period immediately preceding his illness, he had done a good deal of travelling, not only about the country, but upon the Continent. There were 4 contacts, all of whom were re-vaccinated, and kept under observation for 14 days. No further cases occurred from this case. The disease was mild in type, and the patient made an excellent recovery. From May, the Borough was free from the disease until October, when two cases occurred. The first, a young man of 19, had been in contact with a Small-pox contact, who had had to leave his lodgings at Dewsbury, in consequence of his landlady having taken Small-pox. The likelihood is that his clothes carried the contagion. There was a considerable number of contacts, all of whom were promptly re-vaccinated, and kept under observation for the usual period, with the result that no further outbreak occurred. The next case occurred in an adult man (aged 56), in Upper Oxford Street. In this case there was not the slightest indication where the disease was acquired. The usual steps were taken, and none of the contacts acquired the disease. Two further cases occurred in November, one at the Lord Nelson Public-house, and the other in Chancery Place. The latter case was the more dangerous to the Public Health, as the patient had gone to the Infirmary for advice, and remained waiting among some 50 out-patients for some length of time before he was examined and the nature of the disease ascertained. Practically the whole of the contacts were re-vaccinated before they left the Institution. It is gratifying to note that while 5 outbreaks of Small-pox occurred within the Borough during the past year, in no cases did the disease acquire even a temporary hold, not a single contact becoming affected.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

CASES AND DEATHS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Cases ...	41 ...	20 ...	33 ...	33 ...	30 ...	11 ...	13 ...	30 ...	25 ...	37 ...	23 ...	30
Deaths ...	4 ...	4 ...	4 ...	12 ...	8 ...	3 ...	2 ...	4 ...	0 ...	5 ...	2 ...	2

During the past year, 30 cases of Diphtheria (28 cases) and Membranous Croup (2 cases) occurred, of which 2 terminated fatally. Of the 30 cases, 10 were of less than 5 years of age, 19 between 5 and 15, and 1 was 25 years old. Cases of the disease occurred in each of the Six Wards (Central, 1 case; East, 2; North, 5; St. George's, 4; South, 9; and West 9). Of the 30 cases, home isolation was found possible in 12 instances, 18 being removed to hospital.

ENTERIC FEVER,

CASES AND DEATHS IN PREVIOUS YEARS

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Cases ...	60 ...	25 ...	36 ...	22 ...	11 ...	37 ...	28 ...	19 ...	11 ...	21 ...	15 ...	25
Deaths ...	9 ...	6 ...	3 ...	5 ...	1 ...	6 ...	3 ...	3 ...	2 ...	6 ...	6 ...	3

Twenty-five cases of Enteric Fever occurred within the Borough during 1904, in contrast with 15 in 1903, but while this shows a considerable increase, it is satisfactory to note that the case mortality was very much lower, for, while 6 of the 15 cases in 1903 proved fatal, only 3 out of 25 this year ended in death.

Of the 25 cases, 21 occurred in the last four months of the year, the greatest number being notified in November, when 11 cases were reported.

All the properties in which cases occurred were thoroughly examined for drainage, or other sanitary defects, and, where these were found, attention was at once called to them. In no case did the water or milk supply come under suspicion, and we appear to have had no cases of Oyster-Typhoid since 1902.

SCARLET FEVER.

CASES AND DEATHS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
Cases ...	390 ...	66 ...	363 ...	322 ...	133 ...	32 ...	60 ...	70 ...	86 ...	54 ...	52 ...	65
Deaths ...	9 ...	7 ...	8 ...	5 ...	4 ...	1 ...	1 ...	1 ...	1 ...	0 ...	2 ...	0

During the first nine months of the year, Doncaster was singularly free from Scarlet Fever, only 7 cases having been notified, of which number, 2 were notified in January, 1 in February, 1 in May, and 3 in August; but in the last three months of the year, no less than 58 cases were notified, namely, 13 in September, 29 in November, and 16 in December. The cases were all singularly mild in type, a fact which is rendered the more manifest when it is seen that there is an entire absence of fatal cases, but the very mildness of the disease rendered the epidemic the more difficult to cope with, as in many instances the nature of the disease was not detected and notified until the period of desquamation had set in, with the result that infection would have been given to others considerably before it came to the notice of the Public Health Officials. In not a few cases also, I am afraid, wilful concealment of the nature of the disease existed, a state of things which would undoubtedly tend to rapid spread of infection. In one case of this nature proceedings were taken, and a substantial fine inflicted. The epidemic was quickly arrested by the Christmas Holidays.

In connection with Scarlet Fever, I think it is right to emphasize the importance of shielding children from infection, as many parents consider it a disease from which escape is so little possible that it is hardly worth while taking the most trivial precautions to avoid it; indeed, I have heard of healthy children having been introduced into an affected room, that they might acquire the disease in times of mild epidemics, forgetting altogether that the most trivial type of the disease may give rise to the most malignant form.

It would do much to dispel such criminal ignorance, were it generally known that there is a distinct double gain in shielding a child from infection during the first years of his life. Every year of escape after the fifth, **leaves him less and less susceptible**, until finally, he **becomes almost immune**, and, secondly, if he should be attacked, **every year that the attack is delayed reduces the danger to life**, and also the risk of formidable complications that may become chronic and disabling, even if not immediately fatal.

ERYSIPELAS.

Cases of Erysipelas continue to decrease

In 1904, only 15 cases occurred, being the lowest on record since the adoption of the Notification Act, in 1893. In 1903, 19 cases were notified, and the average number for the preceding eleven years was 36. The diminished number is doubtless partly, if not altogether, accounted for by the fact that few cases of a dubious character, or trivial in type, are now being reported.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Two cases of Puerperal Fever were notified during the past twelve months. In 1903, no cases of this disease occurred.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE HOSPITALS.

The Infectious Disease Hospitals belonging to the Corporation are two in number, and are both situated outside the Borough. Full particulars of these institutions have been furnished in previous reports. The Small-pox Hospital, at Balby, is an admirable institution for its purpose, while in Carr House we have been able to isolate a large number of the more common types of Infectious Disease.

No changes of staff have occurred during the past year. The nurse and probationers have done their work to my satisfaction.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE HOSPITALS.

ANNUAL SUMMARY, 1904.

Zymotic Admissions and Deaths during each Year from 1899 to 1904.

DISEASE.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1899-1904. Total
SMALL-POX.							
Admitted	7	21	1	0	0	12	41
Died	0	1	0	0	0	3	4
Percentage of Deaths to Admissions ...	0	4·7	0	0	0	25	9·7
DIPHTHERIA.							
Admitted	21	26	23	12	11	12	105
Died	1	1	2	0	2	3	9
Percentage of Deaths to Admissions ...	4·7	3·8	8·7	0	18·1	25	8·5
TYPHOID FEVER.							
Admitted	17	19	36	27	20	29	148
Died	2	5	7	1	4	1	20
Percentage of Deaths to Admissions ...	11·7	26·3	19·4	3·7	20	3·4	13·5
SCARLET FEVER.							
Admitted	62	44	65	107	63	67	408
Died	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
Percentage of Deaths to Admissions ...	0	2·2	0	0·9	1·5	0	0·7

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

The West Riding County Council provides a Laboratory in which Bacteriological Examinations are made, free of charge, of secretions from doubtful cases of Enteric Fever, Diphtheria, Phthisis, &c.

The provision of such an institution is of great advantage to the Public Health Department, and to the Medical Practitioners of the Town, in aiding and securing more early and certain diagnosis of some of the more important skin diseases.

Twice during the year I submitted portions of the organs and blood of animals suspected to have died from Anthrax, and in both cases the diagnosis was confirmed.

The following Table shows the extent to which this privilege has been taken advantage of during the past and former years :—

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

YEAR.	SUSPECTED DISEASES.													Total.
	TYPHOID FEVER.				DIPHTHERIA.				TUBERCULOSIS.				AN-THRAX.	
	Positive.	Negat' ve.	Doubt' l.	Total.	Positive.	Negat' ve.	Doubt' l.	Total.	Positive.	Negat' ve.	Doubt' l.	Total.	Positive.	
1904	2	1	7	10	5	8	1	14	13	28	...	41	*1	66
1903	1	1	5	7	7	10	...	17	25	48	...	73	*1	98
1902	2	1	0	3	3	3	...	6	9	26	...	35	...	44
1901	1	1	...	2	1	2	...	3	2	...	...	2	...	7

* The Anthrax was found in material from 2 diseased carcasses at the Public Slaughter House, which had been previously condemned.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN SCHOOLS.

In 10 instances it was found necessary to close Schools on account of the prevalence of Infectious Disease :—

Date of Closure.			Name of School.				Disease.			Period of Closure.	
April 11	...	...	Holmes School	...	...	...	Measles	...	...	2 Weeks	
April 26	...	...	British (Infants)	...	...	...	Measles	...	...	2 Weeks	
May 10	...	...	British (Infants)	...	...	...	Measles	...	...	10 Days	
May 16	...	...	Christ Church (Infants)	...	...	...	Measles & Chicken-pox				14 Days
May 18	...	...	National (Infants)	...	...	...	Measles	...	...	19 Days	
June 6	...	...	National (Infants)	...	...	...	Measles	...	...	14 Days	
June 6	...	...	Marsh Gate School	...	...	...	Measles	...	...	14 Days	
June 6	...	...	Corporation (Infants)	...	...	...	Measles	...	...	14 Days	
June 28	...	...	Oxford Place (Infants)	...	...	...	Measles	...	...	3 Weeks	
Nov. 15	...	...	British (Infants)	...	...	...	Chicken-pox	...	...	10 Days	

In order to prevent the extension of Infectious Disease in Schools, the earliest possible information must be given to the Head Master, the Head Mistress, or Principal, when sickness exists in the homes of the scholars.

Usually the first intimation of such sickness is received by the Medical Officer, under the terms of the Notification Act, which, however, does not include Measles and Whooping Cough, both of which are liable to spread extensively amongst children of school age; these cases ought to be notified by School Attendance Officers, but more frequently the notification is first supplied by the School Principals themselves. It is part of the duty of the Inspector to forthwith warn the parents, or those in charge, that the children must be kept from school until a certain number of days after the necessary disinfection has been carried out.

The information obtained is also sent the same day to the Head Master or Principal of the School the children attend.

When the source of infection is removed (either by removal of the patient to hospital, or by recovery or death of the patient), the house and bedding are disinfected by the Officers of the Public Health Department. At the expiration of a certain number of days from the date of disinfection, and if no sickness of any kind has occurred in the interval, intimation is sent to the Head Teacher of the School to re-admit the children.

In the case of Measles and Chicken-pox, disinfection is carried out with the consent of the occupier of the house; the children are not allowed to return to school until a fortnight after the sickness has ceased to exist.

In cases of Whooping Cough, Ringworm, &c., only the affected child is kept from school. Ringworm, Scabies, and Ophthalmia may last indefinitely, unless properly dealt with, and no child with any trace of these diseases should be admitted to school.

The notices sent to schools for the purpose of notifying the existence of Infectious Disease at the home of a pupil, are accepted by the Education Department as a valid reason for non-attendance of the children at school, and qualify them to receive any benefits which regular attendance would have entitled them to.

When necessary, a certificate is furnished to the school authorities, stating that the pupil was absent on account of infectious sickness at home.

It must be borne in mind that although the child may be free from infection, and, so far as risk of infection is concerned, may with perfect safety return to school, yet the child may not be sufficiently recovered physically to undertake at once the full work and discipline which attendance at school entails.

The permission of the Health Department to return to school, therefore, implies nothing further than freedom from infection.

It may be regarded, as a rule, that all children suffering from an infectious disorder should be excluded from school so long as they are likely to retain any infection; this condition is one which may involve exclusion for some time after the patient is apparently convalescent.

It is equally necessary that children coming from houses, any inmate of which is suffering from an infectious sickness, should also be excluded, because, in the great majority of instances, if not in all of them, it is impossible to effectually isolate a case of infectious sickness in an ordinary household, especially within the homes of children of the class who attend the Public Elementary Schools.

Hardship really is minimised by a careful application of the powers to exclude individual scholars, because, unless this is attended to, it is quite possible that the disease may rapidly spread to an extent which would render it necessary to close the school altogether.

NOTICES TO MASTERS OF SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIANS.

The arrangements have been continued that notices shall be sent to the Head Masters of the various schools, informing them when children from infected houses attend their schools.

152 Notices were sent last year, as against 139 in the preceding year.

Books borrowed from Lending Libraries, which have been found in infected houses, have been taken to the Disinfecting Station, disinfected, and returned.

DISINFECTION.

The following table gives the number of rooms, bedding, etc., disinfected, in comparison with the previous year:—

							1903.		1904.
Rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	...	234
Beds	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	...	179
Mattresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	...	92
Pairs of Blankets	...	...	...	...	...	...	191	...	201
Pairs of Sheets	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	...	130
Quilts	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	...	167
Pillows and Bolsters	...	...	...	...	...	...	439	...	448
Articles of Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	104
Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	641	...	539
Articles Destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	11
Totals							1997	...	2105

PLACES OVER WHICH THE COUNCIL HAVE SUPERVISION.

In this report attention has also to be paid to places over which the Council have supervision, viz. :—Lodging Houses, Slaughter Houses, Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops, Bakehouses, Factories, and Workshops, and Offensive Trades.

LODGING HOUSES.

At the beginning of the year there were 8 Common Lodging Houses on the Register. During the year, 1 has been added.

There are now 9 Registered Common Lodging Houses in the District, all of which are situated in Doncaster, affording accommodation for 152 adults and 11 children.

No. on Register.	Address.	Keeper.	No. of Rooms.	Accommodation.
2	156, St. Sepulchre Gate	Michael Nolan...	4	10 Adults and 2 Children
3	46 & 47, Milner's Yard	Andrew Fryars...	6	18 Adults and 2 Children
4	Hanson's Yard	Sarah Ann Gray	4	12 Adults and 1 Child
5	38, French Gate	Arthur Burland..	5	16 Adults and 1 Child
6	13, French Gate	John Brady	8	52 Adults and 2 Children
7	15 & 16, Milner's Yard	Andrew Fryars...	4	16 Adults
8	22, High Fisher Gate...	Charles Croft....	5	14 Adults and 1 Child
9	36 & 37 High Fisher Gate	Charles Croft....	2	8 Adults and 2 Children
10	34, High Fisher Gate...	Charles Croft....	1	6 Adults.

These houses have been regularly inspected during the year, and, on the whole, they are kept in a satisfactory condition.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are two Private and One Public Slaughter House in the Borough. These have been inspected, and found to be in a satisfactory condition. The Public Slaughter House is the property of the Corporation. Separate accommodation is provided for the slaughter of Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs, and the premises are under the supervision and care of the Corporation Officials.

The following is the return of the Animals slaughtered at the Public Slaughter House, in comparison with the two previous years:—

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
1904	3156	9428	4463	225	17272
1903	3245	12080	4401	218	19944
1902	3104	8184	4384	365	16037

It was found necessary to destroy the following as being in a condition unfit for human food :—

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
1904	16	25	2	3	46
1903	7	22	1	2	32
1902	4	22	4	2	32

COW-SHEDS, DAIRIES, AND MILK-SHOPS.

There are 32 Cow-sheds and Milk-shops on the Register in the Borough. During the year, these premises have been regularly inspected by the Inspector in regard to cleanliness, air space, and their general sanitary condition. In no instance was there any serious contraventions of the regulations.

WORKSHOPS.

The number of Workshops (other than Bakehouses) on the Register is 151, and the following Table shows the Trades and the locality in which they are situated :—

Trades.			Central Ward.	East Ward.	North Ward.	St. George's Ward.	South Ward.	West Ward.	Total.
Bootmakers	...	...	4	—	—	—	1	—	5
Coach Builders, Cabinet Makers, Joiners and Upholsterers	...	...	10	5	3	—	4	2	24
Dressmakers, Milliners, and Mantle Makers	...	...	16	6	6	15	5	2	50
Saddlers	...	...	—	—	1	3	—	—	4
Tailors	...	...	6	1	5	4	1	1	18
Watch Makers and Jewellers	...	...	—	—	3	2	—	—	5
Plumbers	...	...	1	3	1	4	—	—	9
Cycle Builders and Repairers	...	...	2	1	—	1	—	—	4
Miscellaneous	...	...	9	8	5	7	1	2	32
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	...	...	48	24	24	36	12	7	151
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Inspections of these premises showed them to be, on a whole, in a satisfactory condition, but in several instances, where minor defects were noted, the owner's attention was called to them, with the result that they were at once rectified. In many of the Small Workshops, where only one person besides members of the same family is employed, there is only 1 closet, but in these instances no action has been taken.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are twelve Bakehouses on the Register in the Borough.

These have all been thoroughly inspected, and found satisfactory.

The ventilation of these places is fairly well maintained.

None of the Bakehouses in the Borough are underground.

The following Table gives the localities in which the Bakehouses are situated, and other particulars relating to the working of the Act :—

	Central Ward.	East Ward.	North Ward.	St. George's Ward.	South Ward.	West Ward.	Total.
Number of Bakehouses on Register							
at beginning of year	2	—	2	5	2	1	12
Number Registered during year	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Number of visits paid during year.	4	—	4	4	2	1	15
Defects remedied :—							

In one instance the door of the w.c. was in direct communication with the bakery. This was at once pointed out to the owner, who has remedied the defect.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE AND NUISANCES ABATED DURING THE YEAR.

ASHPITS EMPTIED.

				1904.		1903.
With Privies...	...	...	...	13074	against	12069
Without Privies	...	...	...	5083	against	4323
				<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	...	...		18157	„	16392
				16392		
				<hr/>		
Total increase in 1904	...	...		1765		

LOADS REMOVED.

Night Soil	...	...	...	...	3514	against	3332
Dry Ashes	...	...	...	...	3066	„	3372
Bell Cart Refuse	...	...	...	...	2517	„	2403
					<hr/>		<hr/>
					9097		9107
							9097
							<hr/>
Total decrease in 1904...	...	...	...	...			10

INSPECTIONS MADE.

Inspections regarding Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	620
Inspections regarding Cases of Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145
Visits regarding Cases Isolated at Home and Smallpox Contacts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	351
Rooms Inspected after Cases of Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Inspections regarding Sanitary Conveniences at Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Inspections of Fish Market	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206
Inspections of Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	567
Inspections of Outworkers' Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Inspections under Contagious Diseases of Animals Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Inspections of Houses where Deaths from Measles and Diarrhœa have occurred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Inspections of Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Other Inspections and Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

NOTICES, &c.

Written Notices under the Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172
Verbal Notices under Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
First Intimations to Schools of Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Second „ „ „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68

Intimations of Infectious Disease to Librarian	...	...	...	...	...	37
Letters <i>re</i> Nuisances...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Reports to other Departments	...	...	...	...	...	13
Notices Served <i>re</i> Closure of Schools	...	...	...	...	...	5
Notices Served under Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act	...	...	...	...	...	7

WORK DONE.

Drains Retrapped with Pot Gullies...	...	...	...	...	...	122
Drains, Gullies, &c., Cleaned Out and Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	43
Ashpits Limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	81
Privies and Ashpits Covered, Repaired, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	27
Privies Converted into W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	...	45
Privies Converted into Trough Closets	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ashpits Furnished with Doors	...	...	...	...	...	11
Ashpits Done Away With	...	...	...	...	...	14
Sanitary Ashbins Provided	...	...	...	...	...	20
Privies and W.C.'s Cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	11
W.C.'s Ventilated or Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
W.C.'s, Cisterns, &c., Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	8
W.C. Soil Pipes Ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dwellinghouses and Cellars Cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	12
Cellar Floors Cemented	...	...	...	...	...	4
Yards Paved or Put into a Sanitary Condition	...	...	...	...	...	18
Accumulations of Manure, Rubbish, &c., Removed	...	...	...	...	...	5
Instances in which Animals were Removed as being Too Near Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rainwater Conductors Lengthened or Disconnected from Drains	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sink Waste Pipes Lengthened	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sink Waste Pipes Disconnected from Drains	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sink Waste Pipes Trapped	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cesspools Removed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inspection Chambers Provided to Drains	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inspection Chambers Provided with Air-tight Covers	...	...	...	...	...	1
Urinals Properly Ventilated...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Urinals Provided with a Constant Supply of Water	...	...	...	...	...	1
Additional W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Nuisances Under Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	...	49

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The Common Lodging Houses were regularly inspected.

FISH MARKET.

The Fish Market has been regularly inspected.

CANAL BOATS.

13 inspections were made, and 1 notice was served for breach of Canal Boats Act.

The following is a letter from the Toll Collector at the Locks, in explanation of the fact that there were so few boats during 1904 :—

Sheffield and South Yorkshire Navigation Co.

Canal Office, Doncaster.

January 5th, 1905.

To Mr. Thompson, Canal Boat Inspector.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your enquiry why we have had so few boats stopping at Doncaster last year, it has been largely owing to the fact that we have not had the floods to contend with to the extent of previous years.

The vessels have (with exceptions) arrived towards night and hauled away early next morning.

It has been, in this respect, a most extraordinary year.

Yours truly,

(Signed) CHESTER TAYLOR,

Toll Collector.

FOOD DESTROYED.

During the Year, the following Articles have been Destroyed as Unfit for Human Food :—

8 Bags of Mussels.

2 Boxes of Prawns.

14 Stone of Haddocks.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT.

During the year, 1 case of Anthrax, 1 case of Swine Fever, and 3 Suspected cases of Swine Fever were notified to me, and the usual forms were served, the premises inspected, &c.

The Railway Cattle Sidings were regularly inspected, and found to be in a satisfactory condition.

ANALYSIS OF FOOD.

During the year, the following Samples of Food were taken to the Public Analyst :—

New Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Coffee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Butter ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Lard ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cheese...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Beer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Whiskey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Porter ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
											40

with a result that :—

New Milk	...	...	...	8 were genuine and of superior quality, 5 were genuine, 5 were of fair quality, and had a composition complying with the requirements of the Board of Agriculture.
Coffee	...	...	...	Genuine.
Butter	...	...	...	All genuine.
Lard	...	...	...	All genuine.
Cheese	...	...	...	All were genuine cheese, made from unskimmed milk and free from "filling."
Beer	...	...	...	One was free from arsenic and other objectionable impurities, and 1 contained a very minute quantity of arsenic, too small to express in figures.
Whiskey	...	...	...	The sample was at the minimum limit of strength for whiskey (25 degrees under proof) named in the Sale of Food and Drugs Act Amendment Act of 1879. No adulteration or objectionable addition was detected.
Porter	...	...	...	The sample contained a very minute quantity of arsenic, too small to express in figures.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

One person was summoned before the Justices for adulteration of cocoa, the case was dismissed ; and 2 persons were summoned for keeping swine too near the dwellinghouse, fined respectively 10s. and 8s. costs, and 2s. 6d. and 8s. costs.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN THOMPSON,

Sanitary Inspector's Office, Doncaster,

Inspector.

February 28th, 1905.

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1904 and previous Years.
DONCASTER.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging the district.	
		Num-ber.	Rate*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Num-ber.	Rate.*
				Num-ber.	Rate per 1,000 Births regist'd	Num-ber.	Rate.*					
1894.	26,908	884	32·8	137	154	501	18·9	61	20	0	481	17·8
1895.	27,208	950	34·9	172	181	596	21·9	67	30	3	569	20·9
1896.	27,508	881	32·1	123	139	485	17·6	63	15	11	481	17·4
1897.	27,808	820	29·4	143	165	474	17·1	64	28	5	451	16·2
1898.	28,108	890	31·6	185	205	574	20·4	76	42	3	535	19·0
1899.	28,408	819	28·8	161	194	542	19·0	90	41	8	509	17·9
1900.	28,708	837	29·1	205	245	646	22·5	93	55	5	596	20·7
1901.	29,008	787	27·1	132	168	415	14·3	25	13	29	431	14·8
1902.	29,308	738	25·1	103	139·5	459	15·6	30	21	32	470	16·2
1903.	29,608	759	25·6	138	181·8	466	15·7	34	25	47	488	16·4
Averages for years 1894-1903.	28,258	836	29·6	149	177	515	18·3	60	29	14	501	17·7
1904.	29,908	740	24·7	121	163·5	438	14·6	24	20	52	470	15·7

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.
Total population at all ages, 28,932 at Census of 1901.
Number of inhabited houses, 6,524 at Census of 1901.
Average number of persons per house, 4·4 at Census of 1901.
Area of District, exclusive of area covered by water, 1,695 acres.
Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District:—
The Infirmary.
Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District:—Carr House (Infectious) Hospital, Balby (Isolation) Hospital, Wadsley Asylum, and Union Workhouse.
Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the district:—Royal Hospital, Sheffield.
Is the Union Workhouse within the District? No.

TABLE II.

VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1904 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.
DONCASTER.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	CENTRAL WARD.				EAST WARD.				NORTH WARD.				ST. GEORGE'S WARD.				SOUTH WARD.				WEST WARD.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.
1894 ...	4990	119	85	20	3822	99	53	18	3910	175	66	23	3750	75	65	16	5024	192	68	23	5412	226	103	34
1895 ...	4994	135	109	30	3829	90	65	12	4149	211	84	28	3711	93	87	38	5122	196	88	36	5393	225	96	26
1896 ...	4998	111	90	20	3836	77	53	11	4388	171	65	17	3672	119	61	21	5220	189	75	31	5374	214	78	22
1897 ...	5002	138	84	20	3843	84	42	10	4627	162	73	26	3633	109	57	22	5318	164	75	23	5355	163	79	32
1898 ...	5006	118	114	35	3850	80	49	7	4866	212	106	50	3594	123	63	28	5416	187	75	32	5336	170	91	32
1899 ...	5010	123	88	26	3857	81	49	12	5105	164	96	39	3555	141	75	23	5514	170	73	35	5317	140	71	22
1900 ...	5014	126	123	36	3864	73	73	25	5344	213	105	44	3516	96	98	33	5612	158	102	37	5298	171	95	30
1901 ...	5018	118	82	24	3872	79	47	12	5642	179	70	27	3466	114	62	22	5735	157	77	30	5274	133	70	17
1902 ...	5029	125	101	22	3885	61	45	6	5829	177	101	28	3444	86	71	19	5816	141	70	14	5305	148	82	14
1903 ...	5033	102	101	25	3892	70	54	6	6068	191	92	28	3416	89	59	23	5914	154	90	29	5285	153	92	29
Averages of Years 1894 to 1903 ...	5009	121	97	25	3855	79	53	11	4992	185	85	31	3575	104	69	24	5469	170	79	29	5334	174	85	25
1904 ...	5037	114	84	19	3899	78	71	13	6307	158	97	28	3388	87	57	18	6012	161	79	25	5265	142	82	18

Where no address was given of deaths of residents in Public Institutions outside, they have been divided between the localities.

TABLE III.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1904.
DONCASTER.

Notifiable Disease.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.					No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.							
	At all Ages.	At Ages 1—Years.					Central Ward.	East Ward.	North Ward.	St. Ge'g's Ward.	South Ward.	West Ward.	Central Ward.	East Ward.	North Ward.	St. Ge'g's Ward.	South Ward.	West Ward.	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.													65 and upwards.
Small-pox ...	5	...	...	1	1	2	1	3	1	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...
Cholera...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	28	...	8	19	...	1	...	...	1	5	4	9	...	...	2	3	5	7	...
Membranous Croup ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	15	...	...	1	2	10	2	4	2	1	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	65	...	14	48	3	...	...	4	3	30	9	9	10	3	2	16	5	6	10
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	25	...	2	11	6	6	...	5	...	5	5	1	9	4	...	3	3	...	3
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*
Totals ...	142	...	26	80	13	20	3	17	8	42	19	22	34	11	3	21	11	11	21

*Infectious Diseases Hospital, in Carr House and Elmfield District.
Small-pox Hospital, in Balby.*

TABLE IV.
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1904.
DONCASTER.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS," WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.							DEATHS AT ALL AGES OF "RESIDENTS" BELONGING TO LOCALITIES, WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.						TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF RESIDENTS OR NON-"RESIDENTS" IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and up-wards.	Central Ward.	East Ward.	North Ward.	St. George's Ward.	South Ward.	West Ward.	
Small-pox
Measles	...	14	5	6	1	1	1	...	3	1	2	7	1	...
Scarlet Fever
Whooping-cough	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Croup
{ Typhus
Fever { Enteric	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
{ Other continued
Epidemic Influenza	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Cholera
Plague
Diarrhœa	...	17	12	3	...	...	1	1	3	1	4	4	1	4
Enteritis	...	19	16	2	...	...	...	1	4	2	1	2	7	3
Puerperal Fever	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas
Other Septic Diseases	1
Phthisis	...	28	...	...	1	5	20	2	9	3	5	2	3	6
Other Tubercular Diseases	...	13	3	4	1	3	2	...	4	2	2	3	1	1
Cancer, malignant disease	...	30	...	...	...	...	17	13	4	8	8	2	7	1
Bronchitis	...	35	8	1	...	...	8	18	6	4	7	10	4	4
Pneumonia	...	20	6	3	...	1	5	5	6	2	4	1	2	5
Pleurisy	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs
Alcoholism { Cirrhosis of Liver }	...	10	...	...	...	...	8	2	2	2	1	4	...	1
Venereal Diseases	...	4	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	1
Premature Birth	...	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	3	2	6
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	...	4	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Heart Diseases	...	48	...	...	...	2	26	20	7	8	10	2	8	13
Accidents	...	5	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	1
Suicides	...	5	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	1	1	...	1	1
All other causes	...	184	43	16	4	4	55	62	32	31	39	19	32	31
All Causes	...	470	121	37	9	20	156	127	84	71	97	57	79	82